

Vertex convex, with row of 6-8 transverse striations from midlength of eyes to before antennal base on each side of median line; tylus elevated, convex. Length of head 18, width across eyes 16, interocular space 9. Antennal segments 9:16:13:22. Eyes small. Collar slightly longer than calli (5.5:5), pitted. Calli polished. Pronotum as described for the genus; length 25, posterior width 36. Scutellum above level of forewings, as illustrated, apex of membrane surpassing tip of abdomen. Length 4.5 mm.

Genitalia as in fig. 1-6.

Holotype, ♂, Capetillo, Guatemala, Central America; G. C. Champion collector, Distant collection 1911-383, in the British Museum (N.H.), London.

The genus is monotypic. As stated above, this species has the general appearance of the broad-winged species of *Pycnoderes* but can be easily separated from these by the very broad oval forewings, longer collar, wider cuneus, silky pubescence, and the genitalia.

REFERENCES

- Carvalho, J. C. M. 1955. Chaves para os generos de mirideos do Mundo (Hemiptera). Bol. Mus. Paraense Emilio Goeldi. 11(2):1-151.
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A NEW SYNHALONIA FROM NEW MEXICO (ANTHOPHORIDAE)

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ABSTRACT—A new species, *Synhalonia bakeri*, is described from Aztec, New Mexico.

A new species of *Synhalonia* was collected by Carl F. Baker in 1899 at Aztec, New Mexico. In my key to the species of *Synhalonia* (Univ. Calif. Publ. Ent. 57:1-76) it runs to couplet 72, distinguishing *quadricincta* and *albescens*, and it agrees closely in aspect to the latter species. It differs in having the hair of the abdomen more uniformly distributed and the third joint of the antennae much longer.

Synhalonia bakeri Timberlake, new species

Male: Black, with dot at base of mandibles, labrum, and clypeus, and line on supraclypeal area pale yellow. Clypeal mark almost touching margin of eyes,

almost squarely emarginate on each side and broadly truncate at summit. Antennae and legs dark, small joints of tarsi ferruginous. Tegulae ferruginous. Wings slightly dusky, more so than in *albescens*, nervures ferruginous, subcosta fuscous. Pubescence pale ochreous or whitish, moderately long and dense but concealing surface of mesonotum. Hair of abdomen depressed, nearly uniform in distribution, without distinct bands, and without black hair except on sterna 4 and 5.

Head much broader than long, with inner orbits diverging above. Cheeks strongly receding, about half as wide as eyes. Eyes oval, strongly convex, about twice as long as wide and strongly elevated at summit over surface of vertex. Posterior ocelli about their distance apart from margin of eyes. Proboscis long, galeae about as long as head, almost bare, very minutely shagreened on outer face and moderately shining. Antennae inserted at middle of face, reaching base of abdomen; flagellum only slightly compressed, with its first joint about $\frac{2}{3}$ as long as second, and second somewhat longer than any of following 8 joints. Legs normal. Clypeus convex, broadly truncate at summit, and very narrowly separated from margin of eyes on each side. Second submarginal cell receiving recurrent nervure slightly less than $\frac{1}{3}$ of its length from apex. Disk of wing with sparse, very short minute dusky bristles, fading out toward distal margin. Clypeus thinly hairy, shining, with moderately close, shallow punctures, leaving moderately wide impunctate median space. Mesonotum moderately shining, with close shallow punctures, interstices less than a puncture width and minutely tessellate. Sternum 6 shining, almost bare, rounded at apex, with oval impression on each side at middle of length, inner margin of impression ridged, lateral margin of plate forming outer margin of impression and very bluntly angulate. Sternum 7 with broad, thin, almost truncate apical lobes, narrowly separated, and with rounded sclerotized lateral margins almost even, except for 1 small rounded pre-apical notch, forming small acute lobe. Subgenital plate much as in *albescens*, but broader at apex, or about intermediate between figures 5 and 9, p. 73, in paper cited above.

Length 13.5 mm; anterior wing 9 mm; width of abdomen 4.6 mm.

Holotype, ♂, Aztec, San Juan County, New Mexico, April 28, 1899 (Carl F. Baker).

Type in U.S. National Museum, Washington.